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labor conditions in this country is made with similar conditions in the great European cotton manufacturing districts. The book impresses one as an impartial and careful study, based on wide research and personal investigation. Studies of this kind, making clear the conditions and progress of our great industries, are of especial value in throwing light on some of the great industrial problems that are confronting us at the present time.

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FAIRCHILD, HENRY P. *Immigration*. Pp. xi, Price, \$1.75. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1913.

The purpose of this book is to treat immigration not simply as an American public problem, but as a sociological phenomenon of world-wide significance. The author frankly acknowledges the difficulty of carrying out such a purpose completely, owing both to the enormous mass of data to be collected and digested and to the highly dynamic nature of the subject.

In fact, the subject matter of the book is almost entirely drawn from American sources. It seems to us, however, that without delving too deeply into European material, Professor Fairchild could have made profitable use of a prolific modern literature on migration in the countries where emigration is as much of a public problem as immigration is for us. Italy, for example, has a voluminous output of reports, books and articles which are most suggestive and interesting. We note that the author's bibliography is almost barren of such references. On the other hand the study of American sources is comprehensive and painstaking.

The historical survey of immigration to this country up to 1882 gives some interesting material not generally available. The description of modern conditions covers more familiar ground. In the discussion of the effect of immigration we should be better satisfied if Professor Fairchild would give briefly the facts upon which to base some of his conclusions rather than a string of opinions of "eminent authorities." This leads to the suspicion that the "imposing weight of authoritative opinion" which he adduces, is called upon to eke out gaps in the data.

As to practical policy the author advocates a radical restriction of immigration until such time as some form of international regulation can be adopted, based upon sound social principles, and taking all interests into consideration. His general conclusion is that immigration as at present conducted, while not an unmixed evil to any of the parties concerned, involves many serious disadvantages to this country, to the countries of origin and to the immigrant himself.

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FULLER, SIR BAMFFYLDE. *The Empire of India*. Pp. x, 394. Price \$3.00. Boston: Little, Brown and Company, 1913.

This is the best of the volumes appearing on this interesting series describing the British colonies. In interest, of course, India to the average reader